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EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL AGE YOUTH, OCTOBER 1966, A SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORT.

BY- PERRELLA, VERA C.

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DATA RELATING TO THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AGED 14 TO 24 WERE DERIVED FROM SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS TO THE OCTOBER 1966 MONTHLY SURVEY OF THE LABOR FORCE. THE GROWTH OF THE LABOR FORCE IN THIS AGE GROUP OVER THE PERIOD 1960 TO 1967 HAS BEEN MATCHED BY A GROWTH OF THE SAME MAGNITUDE IN EMPLOYMENT, 3.3 MILLION, SO THAT THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED WAS NO GREATER IN 1966 THAN IN 1960. THE ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THIS AGE GROUP WAS DIVIDED ABOUT EQUALLY BETWEEN STUDENTS AND NONSTUDENTS, ALTHOUGH THE RELATIVE INCREASE WAS MUCH GREATER FOR STUDENTS. SOME 5.3 MILLION STUDENTS WERE IN THE LABOR FORCE IN OCTOBER 1966, NEARLY 2 MILLION MORE THAN IN 1960. MOREOVER, IN THE PAST 2 DECADES THE PROPORTION OF STUDENTS AMONG ALL YOUNG WORKERS HAS DOUBLED. MOST OF THE RISE IN EMPLOYMENT WAS IN PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS, IN OPERATIVE JOBS FOR THE MEN, AND IN CLERICAL AND SERVICE (EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD) OCCUPATIONS FOR THE WOMEN. HOWEVER, AMONG MEN IN SCHOOL, THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL JOBS IN WHITE- AND BLUE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS WAS ABOUT THE SAME, BUT A SUBSTANTIAL RISE OCCURRED IN THE NUMBER OF SERVICE WORKERS. AMONG MEN NOT IN SCHOOL, THE RISE WAS CHIEFLY IN BLUE-COLLAR OCCUPATIONS WHILE THE NUMBER OF SERVICE JOBS REMAINED THE SAME. A TOTAL OF ABOUT 14.5 MILLION OF THIS AGE GROUP WAS IN THE LABOR FORCE IN 1966. THE OVERALL LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS INCREASED 4 PERCENTAGE POINTS BETWEEN 1960 AND 1966. THIS DOCUMENT APPEARED IN "MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW," VOLUME 90, NUMBER 8, AUGUST 1967, AND IS AVAILABLE AS GPO L2.6--90/8 FOR 75 CENTS FROM SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402. (ET)

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A Special Labor Force Report

Employment of School Age Youth, October 1966

VERA C. PERRELLA*

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THE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE who work while going to school has increased sharply in recent years. Some 5.3 million students 14 to 24 years old were in the labor force in October 1966,[1] nearly 2 million more than in 1960. Moreover, in the past 2 decades the proportion of students among all young workers has doubled. (See chart.) These developments resulted from the increases in population and in the proportion of youth enrolled in school, and also in the proportion of students who work, particularly among those 18 to 24 years old (table 1). School enrollment among these college-age men and women increased about 80 percent during the 1960's, more than double the increase in their population. For many of these students, continuation of school is contingent upon having a job.

The growth of the labor force 14 to 24 years old over the 1960–67 period has been matched by a growth of the same magnitude in employment—3.3 million—so that the number of unemployed was no greater in October of 1966 than in 1960.

	Employed, October 1966 (in thousands)	Increase in employment (in thousands), October 1960 to October 1966		
		Total	Enrolled	Not enrolled
Total, 14 to 24 years	14,499	3,332	1,764	1,568
14 and 15 years	996	62	72	−10
16 and 17 years	2,183	497	658	−161
18 to 24 years	11,330	2,773	1,034	1,739
18 and 19 years	2,940	991	509	482
20 to 24 years	7,990	1,782	525	1,257
Male	8,178	1,866	1,039	827
Female	6,324	1,767	726	1,041

The additional number of employed persons in this age group was divided about equally between students and nonstudents, although relatively the increase was much greater for students.

Most of the rise in employment was in professional and technical occupations, in operative jobs for the men, and in clerical and service (except private household) occupations for the women. However, if the in- and out-of-school segments are compared, marked differences in occupational growth are apparent (table 2). Among men in school, the number of additional jobs in white- and blue-collar occupations was about the same, but a substantial rise occurred in the number of service workers; among men not in school, the increase was preponderantly in blue-collar occupations while the number in service jobs remained unchanged. Employment in white-collar occupations increased markedly among women, both those in school and those not in school. The number of women students employed as private household workers increased sharply between October of 1960 and 1966, while among women not in school employment rose in service occupations other than private household. The number of farm workers declined among men and women over the 7-year period, regardless of school status.

The educational attainment of student workers has an important effect on the occupational distribution of their age group as a whole; fully a third

*Of the Division of Labor Force Studies, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Data presented in this report relate to the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ending October 15, 1966. All members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions are excluded. The report is derived from supplemental questions to the October 1966 monthly survey of the labor force conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Previous survey findings were published in the *Monthly Labor Review* of July 1960, July 1961, June 1962, August 1963, July 1964, July 1965, and July 1966, and reprinted with additional tabular material as Special Labor Force Reports Nos. 6, 16, 22, 34, 42, 55, and 68, respectively. Reprints of all articles in the series are available upon request to the Bureau or to any of its regional offices.

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of the employed students 20 to 24 years old, for example, were in professional, technical, and kindered occupations in October 1966.

The additional numbers of working students considerably enlarge the supply of part-time workers. In October 1966, 2 million men and 1½ million women among students were employed part time in nonagricultural industries. Indications point to an ever-rising need for jobs which can utilize part-time workers; students who want part-time work face keen competition from married women, older men who want post-retirement employment, moonlighters, and those who take part-time work because they cannot get full-time jobs.

The 3½ million students employed part time in October 1966 were, of course, preponderantly wage and salary workers in nonagricultural industries. Most of the men students worked in trade, service, and manufacturing, with two-thirds of them in the first two industries; among women students who worked part time, 2 out of 3 were in service occupations, and more than half of these were private household workers.

With respect to occupation, nearly 20 percent of the men students who worked part time were service workers and another 20 percent nonfarm laborers, while 30 percent were salesworkers and operatives. More than a third of the women students were private household workers, and sizable numbers were in other service occupations and in clerical jobs.

Youth in the Labor Force

The over-the-year net increase in the number of persons 14 to 24 years old in the labor force occurred among women: nearly 7 million women in this age group were in the labor force in October 1966, close to one-half million more than a year earlier. While the increase in the number of out-of-school women in the labor force was double that for the in-school group, the relative gains of each segment were about the same. In October 1966, as a year earlier, about 30 percent of the young women in the labor force were in school.

Some 8.7 million young men were in the civilian labor force at the time of the latest survey, the same number as in October 1965, and at both dates 4 out of 10 were also in school. The number of out-of-school men in the civilian population and labor force remained unchanged over the year, largely because about 335,000 more men 18 to 24 years old were in the Armed Forces than a year before, most of whom would otherwise have been in the civilian labor force.

Labor force participation rates for both men and women, whether in or out of school, did not change significantly over the year. Since 1960, however, there has been a small increase in the proportion of men and women students who are in the labor force, whereas among nonstudents the rate has remained relatively stable for the men and increased substantially for the women, especially those 20 to 24 years old.

Looking for Work

Men fared somewhat better than women with respect to unemployment. The number of men looking for work in October 1966 was 100,000 lower than the preceding October's 500,000, and

Students as a Percent of the Civilian Labor Force, 1948–66

[Persons 14 to 24 years old]

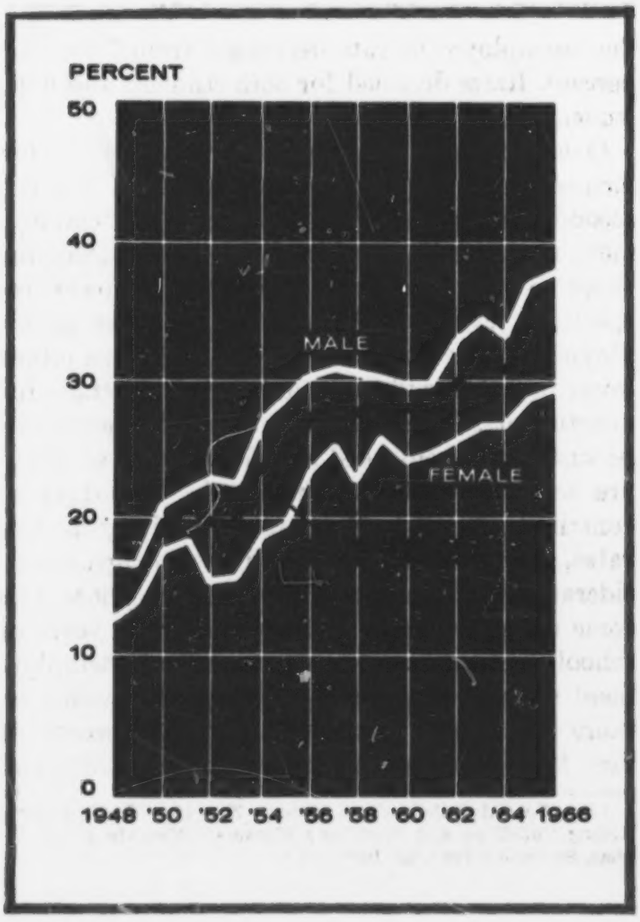

TABLE 1. PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SEX AND AGE, OCTOBER 1960 AND 1966

[Percent enrolled in school]

Age and sex	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force	
	1966	1960	1966	1960
BOTH SEXES				
Total, 14 to 24 years	56.4	50.8	33.8	27.5
14 and 15 years	98.6	97.8	97.1	94.7
16 and 17 years	88.5	82.5	81.6	67.6
18 to 24 years	29.3	21.0	18.6	12.4
18 and 19 years	47.2	38.4	30.6	21.4
20 and 21 years	20.9	19.4	17.9	11.6
22 to 24 years	13.2	8.7	10.7	6.8
MALE				
Total, 14 to 24 years	64.0	57.2	37.7	29.8
14 and 15 years	98.7	97.9	97.1	95.6
16 and 17 years	89.9	84.5	82.4	69.4
18 to 24 years	30.5	23.8	22.2	14.2
18 and 19 years	57.8	47.9	36.7	25.7
20 and 21 years	41.4	27.1	22.6	13.1
22 to 24 years	21.3	15.0	13.3	8.3
FEMALE				
Total, 14 to 24 years	49.5	44.9	29.0	24.3
14 and 15 years	98.4	97.7	97.1	93.3
16 and 17 years	87.1	80.6	80.5	64.9
18 to 24 years	29.9	14.4	14.4	9.8
18 and 19 years	37.7	30.0	24.4	16.5
20 and 21 years	20.9	13.1	13.0	9.4
22 to 24 years	6.6	3.4	6.8	4.3

the unemployment rate decreased from 7.4 to 5.9 percent. Rates declined for both students and nonstudents.

Over the year, unemployment rates declined for men students and nonstudents (table 3). For the second, and consecutive October, the unemployment rate was higher for men in school than for those no longer in school (7.1 and 5.2 percent, respectively). From 1948 to 1964, October unemployment rates for men students had been either lower or not significantly different from those for nonstudents. Whether the current difference will be sustained or enlarged is difficult to know. There are several factors which may be important in contributing to the current relationship of the two rates, and which are relevant in any longrun considerations of the young labor force. Those who come out of school currently have more years of school than those in former years, and unemployment rates have always been lower for those with more education. (Approximately 63 percent of men 16 to 24 years old who were out of school and in the civilian labor force in October 1966 had a high school diploma, compared with 55 percent in 1960.)

Another factor in the relationship of student and nonstudent employment rates is that students are preponderantly interested in part-time work that does not conflict with their school schedules, and that unemployment rates for part-time workers have been increasing. The demand for such jobs is outstripping the supply. Part-time jobs are frequently temporary or intermittent.[2] Job attachment is not as strong among students as among nonstudents for a variety of reasons, primarily because of conflicts with school schedules and, usually, absence of career interest in the job. A student's major concern is still the school portion of his dual role.

Among the women, there was no significant change in unemployment rate, either for students or nonstudents, and the rate for nonstudents (9.5 percent) continued higher than for students (6.9 percent). However, the number of employed women increased by 400,000, with the gain for the nonstudents twice that for the students, although the relative gains were the same for both groups.

Among nonwhite men and women, there was no significant difference in unemployment rates from October 1965, either for students or nonstudents. The rates of nonwhite persons in October 1966 continued to be substantially higher than those for whites:

	Unemployment rates for nonwhites 14 to 24 years old (Rate)	*As percent of whites' unemployment rates (Percent)*
Men:		
Students	15.2	228
Nonstudents	7.9	165
Women:		
Students	20.2	361
Nonstudents	19.8	251

The nonwhite persons constituted almost a fourth of all the unemployed youth, although they were only about 12 percent of the labor force in these ages.

Kinds of Work

Employment of persons 14 to 24 years old increased by almost 500,000 over the year ending in October 1966, with 4 out of 5 of the additional jobs gained by women, mostly those out of school.

[2] See Special Labor Force Report No. 45, "Unemployment Among Full-Time and Part-Time Workers," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1964, pp. 1009–1013.

Overall, about one-third of all the employed youths were still in school in that month, compared with 28 percent as recently as 1960 and 16 percent in 1948.

The relative proportions of the out-of-school men in the various occupations have not varied greatly over the past 7 years, except for a decrease in the proportion in farm occupations, and an increase in the proportion in operatives jobs. Among the male students, the proportions in professional, technical, clerical, and service occupations have increased since 1960, and those in sales and farm occupations have decreased.

Over 60 percent of the out-of-school men were employed in blue-collar occupations (craftsmen, operatives, and nonfarm laborers), compared with 35 percent of the students. The occupation group in which the largest proportion of nonstudents was employed was operatives—34 percent, compared with 15 percent in the same occupation for the students. Generally, because of their youth and lesser experience compared with the rest of the civilian male labor force, the proportion of young men employed as operatives has been at least twice that of craftsmen, whereas in the male labor force as a whole, the proportions of operatives and craftsmen are now about the same.

Among the male students, the proportions in white-collar and blue-collar occupations in October 1966 were roughly similar—37 and 35 percent, respectively. The proportion in service occupations, in which the opportunity for part-time work is greater than in operative and craftsmen occupations, is more than three times that among nonstudent men. The younger men have higher proportions in services and sales than those 20 to 24 years old; for example, 17 percent of boys age 14 to 17 years were in the sales group, which includes newsboys, and 19 percent were in the service group, which includes shoeshine boys, ushers, soda fountain workers, and busboys—much greater proportions than for youths no longer in their teens.

For both the in- and out-of-school boys 14 to 17 years old, the proportions in the farm laborer group are much higher than for the older men, probably because most of them are unpaid workers on family farms; most of the older students are

TABLE 2. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, OCTOBER 1966, AND INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT FROM OCTOBER 1960, BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT STATUS AND SEX

Occupation and sex	Total employed in 1966			Employed					
				Enrolled in 1966			Not enrolled in 1966		
	Number	Percent distribution	Change in number from 1960	Number	Percent distribution	Change in number from 1960	Number	Percent distribution	Change in number from 1960
MALE									
Total: Number (in thousands)	8,175	100.0	1,565	3,044	100.0	1,038	5,131	100.0	527
White-collar workers	2,487	30.4	655	1,120	36.8	433	1,367	26.6	222
Professional, technical, and managerial	1,058	12.9	422	366	12.0	200	692	13.5	222
Clerical	783	9.6	163	333	10.9	156	450	8.8	7
Sales	646	8.0	70	421	13.8	77	225	4.4	−7
Blue-collar workers	4,247	51.8	1,025	1,053	34.6	416	3,194	62.2	609
Craftsmen	922	11.2	220	116	3.8	54	806	15.7	166
Operatives	2,193	26.7	580	457	15.0	192	1,736	33.8	388
Laborers, except farm	1,132	13.9	225	480	15.8	170	652	12.7	55
Service workers, including private household	833	10.3	255	551	18.1	279	282	5.5	−24
Farm workers	608	7.5	−370	320	10.5	−90	288	5.6	−280
FEMALE									
Total: Number (in thousands)	6,324	100.0	1,767	1,870	100.0	726	4,454	100.0	1,041
White-collar workers	3,726	58.8	980	867	46.4	405	2,859	64.2	575
Professional, technical, and managerial	776	12.3	242	202	10.8	97	574	12.9	145
Clerical	2,565	40.5	670	454	24.3	232	2,111	47.4	438
Sales	385	6.1	68	211	11.3	76	174	3.9	−8
Blue-collar workers	785	12.4	341	63	3.4	32	722	16.2	309
Service workers	1,678	26.7	577	867	46.4	339	811	18.2	238
Private household	737	11.8	179	577	30.9	236	160	3.6	−57
Other service, excluding private household	941	14.9	398	290	15.5	103	651	14.6	295
Farm workers	135	2.1	−131	73	3.9	−49	62	1.4	−81

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS AND NONSTUDENTS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX, OCTOBER 1960, 1962, 1964–66

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status, sex, and employment status	14 to 24 years					14 to 19 years					20 to 24 years				
	1966	1965	1964	1962	1960	1966	1965	1964	1962	1960	1966	1965	1964	1962	1960
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL															
Male															
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,278	9,861	9,228	8,421	7,247	8,611	8,302	7,896	7,244	6,311	1,667	1,559	1,332	1,177	936
Civilian labor force	3,276	3,213	2,732	2,481	2,171	2,498	2,449	2,092	1,860	1,757	778	764	640	621	414
Labor force participation rate [1]	31.9	32.6	29.6	29.5	30.0	29.0	29.5	26.5	25.7	27.8	46.7	49.0	48.0	52.8	44.2
Employed	3,044	2,920	2,508	2,282	2,006	2,291	2,193	1,909	1,699	1,610	753	727	599	583	396
Unemployed	232	293	224	199	165	207	256	183	161	147	25	37	41	38	18
Unemployment rate [2]	7.1	9.1	8.2	8.0	7.6	8.3	10.5	8.7	8.7	8.4	3.2	4.8	6.4	6.1	4.3
Female															
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,738	8,462	8,030	7,188	6,162	7,858	7,661	7,314	6,640	5,748	880	801	716	548	414
Civilian labor force	2,008	1,862	1,583	1,391	1,219	1,665	1,545	1,312	1,143	1,051	343	317	271	248	168
Labor force participation rate [1]	23.0	22.0	19.7	19.4	19.8	21.2	20.2	17.9	17.2	18.3	39.0	39.6	37.8	45.3	40.6
Employed	1,870	1,732	1,425	1,280	1,144	1,538	1,437	1,176	1,051	980	332	295	249	229	164
Unemployed	138	130	158	111	75	127	108	136	92	71	11	22	22	19	4
Unemployment rate [2]	6.9	7.0	10.0	8.0	6.2	7.6	7.0	10.4	8.0	6.8	3.2	6.9	8.1	7.7	2.4
NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL															
Male															
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,781	5,887	5,857	5,409	5,428	1,744	1,806	1,593	1,563	1,654	4,037	4,081	4,264	3,846	3,774
Civilian labor force	5,414	5,518	5,490	5,071	5,124	1,468	1,588	1,373	1,369	1,458	3,946	3,930	4,117	3,702	3,666
Labor force participation rate [1]	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.8	94.4	84.2	87.9	86.2	87.6	88.1	97.7	96.3	96.6	96.3	97.1
Employed	5,131	5,169	5,006	4,616	4,604	1,317	1,404	1,188	1,185	1,210	3,814	3,765	3,818	3,431	3,394
Unemployed	283	349	484	455	520	151	184	185	184	248	132	165	299	271	272
Unemployment rate [2]	5.2	6.3	8.8	9.0	10.1	10.3	11.6	13.5	13.4	17.0	3.3	4.2	7.3	7.3	7.4
Female															
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,907	8,548	8,306	7,895	7,567	2,702	2,544	2,451	2,442	2,361	6,205	6,004	5,855	5,453	5,206
Civilian labor force	4,919	4,613	4,402	4,078	3,789	1,593	1,502	1,368	1,365	1,357	3,326	3,111	3,034	2,713	2,432
Labor force participation rate [1]	55.2	54.0	53.0	51.7	50.1	59.0	59.0	55.8	55.9	57.5	53.6	51.8	51.8	49.8	46.7
Employed	4,454	4,190	3,924	3,659	3,413	1,363	1,278	1,135	1,184	1,159	3,091	2,912	2,789	2,475	2,254
Unemployed	465	423	478	419	376	230	224	233	181	198	235	199	245	238	178
Unemployment rate [2]	9.5	9.2	10.9	10.3	9.9	14.4	14.9	17.0	13.3	14.6	7.1	6.4	8.1	8.8	7.3

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.
[2] Percent of civilian labor force who were unemployed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

in colleges, which tend to be located in nonfarm areas.

The proportion of women students in clerical occupations increased between 1960 and 1966. Their employment in farm occupations has decreased, particularly among the self-employed and unpaid family workers group. Among nonstudent women, the proportion employed in service occupations (except private household) has trended upward over that period.

The occupational distribution of the women shows a higher degree of concentration than the men's in both the in- and out-of-school segments. The reason for this is that 4 out of 10 broad groups into which occupations are classified comprehend the kind of work that is usually limited to men—farmers, farm workers, craftsmen, and nonfarm laborers. Furthermore, a large proportion of the women had taken high school courses which qualified them for secretarial and clerical jobs, for which the demand is high. Almost none of the women students and nonstudents were employed in the four predominantly male occupations groups.

One-fourth of the enrolled women were in clerical occupations, compared with one-half of those out of school. In contrast, 30 percent of the students were in private household occupations (mostly babysitters and mothers' helpers among those 14 to 17 years old), compared with only 4 percent of the nonstudents. The ratio of nonstudents to students among operatives was 5 to 1, but the proportion in the occupation was much lower for women than for men.

Steady Patterns

Over the first 7 years of the 1960's, students and nonstudents have shown fairly steady patterns within their respective age groups with regard to weekly hours of work and the industry of employment. For those employed in nonagricultural in-

dustries, weekly hours worked were considerably lower for students than nonstudents, as indicated by the October 1966 averages:

	Average weekly hours, by age			
	Total	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
Enrolled in school, total	18	12	21	28
Men	20	13	23	29
Women	14	10	19	26
Not enrolled in school, total	40	34	39	41
Men	43	35	41	44
Women	38	33	37	38

The averages exhibit the differences to be expected from the student-nonstudent dichotomy of the group, with the preponderance of part-time work among the former and full-time among the latter. Within that dichotomy, however, the usual age and sex differentials are present—somewhat lower hours for the women, and ascending hours with ascending age for both men and women. As indicated by the average hours, the proportions of students and nonstudents in nonagricultural industries working full time and part time within their respective groups have also been fairly steady. About 7 out of 10 students were part-time workers; among nonstudents, roughly 9 out of 10 worked full time. The proportions of those who worked full time and part time, among men and women of both student and nonstudent segments, were inversely related to age.

With respect to industry of employment, as with occupation group, there has been a fairly regular pattern for the students and nonstudents, with very few exceptions. Employment in agriculture has declined (table 4), as it has in the entire labor force, even though the proportion of students employed on the farm has been roughly twice that of nonstudents over the last 7 years, both in total and by sex. The largest proportions in each were students 14 to 17 years old, many of whom are undoubtedly working without pay on family farms. In October 1966, 9 percent of the students worked in agriculture, compared with 4 percent of the nonstudents.

The proportions of men and women students employed in educational services have increased steadily as a result of the increasing proportions of college students and expanded opportunities for work in college-connected activities.

Relatively few of the students worked in manufacturing. Part-time jobs are infrequent in factories, and age restrictions often prevent youths under 18 from taking such jobs even if they are available. On the other hand, over 70 percent of the students but only 45 percent of the nonstudents worked in trade and service industries, where part-time jobs are numerous.

Among nonstudents, the proportion of men employed in the manufacture of durable goods has

TABLE 4. MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT STATUS AND SEX, OCTOBER 1960 AND 1966

[Percent distribution]

Major industry group and class of worker	Men				Women			
	1966		1960		1966		1960	
	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Enrolled	Not enrolled	Enrolled	Not enrolled
Total: Number (thousands)	3,044	5,131	2,006	4,604	1,570	4,454	1,144	3,413
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	11.6	6.5	21.6	13.3	4.2	1.7	10.8	4.4
Wage and salary workers	5.7	4.3	8.7	8.5	2.6	1.2	4.1	2.7
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	5.8	2.3	13.0	4.9	1.6	.5	6.7	1.6
Nonagricultural industries	88.4	93.5	78.4	86.7	95.8	98.3	89.2	95.6
Wage and salary workers [1]	84.1	91.5	72.6	84.4	94.1	96.2	86.8	93.9
Construction	2.6	8.8	2.9	10.8	.2	.8	.2	.8
Manufacturing	14.9	40.2	14.3	30.2	4.8	23.7	3.9	19.6
Durable goods	6.6	26.4	4.5	16.8	2.1	10.3	1.7	8.5
Nondurable goods	8.3	13.9	9.9	13.3	2.7	13.4	2.2	11.1
Transportation and public utilities	3.0	6.3	2.4	6.1	1.7	6.2	1.4	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	35.2	18.7	31.1	20.9	24.8	16.7	25.9	17.9
Service and finance	27.0	13.5	20.9	12.6	60.7	43.8	54.4	45.7
Private households	3.3	.2	5.7	.5	30.9	3.5	29.8	6.5
Educational services	9.4	3.2	4.2	1.4	15.0	8.4	9.5	7.8
Other services and finance	14.4	10.1	11.0	10.7	14.8	31.8	15.0	31.5
Public administration	1.2	3.2	.9	2.9	1.4	4.7	1.0	3.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	4.3	1.9	5.8	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.7

[1] Includes a small number employed in forestry, fisheries, and mining.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

increased, but among the women, there has been no marked change over the period.

The Way Through College

In October 1966, 4.9 million men and women 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college, compared with 2.6 million in October 1960. The proportion of men in that number remained the same—6 out of 10. At both dates, about 87 percent each of the men and women were enrolled full time.

Overall, the labor force participation rate of college students increased 4 percentage points between the two dates. The increase was somewhat larger for the women than the men, although the latter continued to have a higher participation rate; in October 1966, the men's labor force participation rate was 41 percent compared with 36 percent for the women.

The increase in labor force rates for students undoubtedly reflects three factors. Economic conditions in 1966 were better than in 1960 and labor force rates tended to rise as jobs became available; government programs have provided funds for the creation of part-time jobs for many college students who need them; and the rise in college expenses is undoubtedly forcing many students to seek part-time work. Between 1960 and 1966, the labor force rate for full-time students rose to 31.4 from 26.0 percent while for part-time students it remained relatively unchanged at 91 percent.

The unemployment rate for full-time college students was considerably lower than for elementary and high school students, 4.6 as against 8.2 percent, reflecting not only the age composition but also the difference in education.

About 12 percent of the students were married, and among the married ones 6 out of 10 were attending college full time. The labor force participation rate for married men was considerably higher than for unmarried men, whereas the participation rate of married women students was not significantly different from that of the unmarried ones.

Most persons who enter the labor force are prepared to occupy only jobs that are suitable for the amount of education they have received, and since higher levels of education are usually required for entry into higher status jobs, it is not surprising that there is a direct association between level of education and occupation. . . .

Educational levels of workers in various occupations do change, and they reflect the "supply" of persons as well as the occupational demand. How much of the change reflects increased skill requirements for specific occupations and how much is due to the availability of better educated persons for the same jobs is still a question, but the latter factor would seem to be much more important. . . .

—John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam, "Trends in Education in Relation to the Occupational Structure," *Sociology of Education*, Fall 1964.

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